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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:58:19 ON 28 FEB 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:58:35 ON 28 FEB 2008

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L1      28522 S CATIONIC (L) (((UV OR ULTRAVIOLET) (W) ABSORBER) OR ANTIMICROBI
L2      1284147 S ALCOHOL OR METHANOL OR ETHANOL OR PROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR
L3      3771 S L1 AND L2
L4      15970 S SOLUB? (W) SALT
L5      51 S L3 AND L4
L6      1260710 S ((ORGANIC (W) (ACID OR SALT)) OR FORMATE OR ACETATE OR PROPION
L7      14 S L5 AND L6
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L1      28522 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CATIONIC (L) (((UV OR ULTRAVIOLE
ET) (W) ABSORBER) OR ANTIMICROBIAL OR (OPTICAL BRIGHTENER) OR
DYE? OR SALT)
L2      1284147 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR METHANOL OR ETHANOL
OR PROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR BUTANOL
L3      3771 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L2
L4      15970 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUB? (W) SALT
L5      51 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND L4
L6      1260710 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ((ORGANIC (W) (ACID OR SALT))
OR FORMATE OR ACETATE OR PROPIONATE OR BUTYRATE OR MONOCHLOROAC
ETATE OR TRIFLUOROACETATE OR TARTRATE OR OXALATE OR STEARATE
OR MALEATE OR ACRYLATE OR SUCCINATE OR CITRATE OR LACTATE OR
METHANESULFONATE OR ETHANESULFONATE)
L7      14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 AND L6
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=> d 1-14 bib abs ind

L7	ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN	L7	ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
AN	2007:192459 CAPLUS	IT	Sulfates, biological studies
DN	146:258691	RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
TI	Self-heating skin cleansing compositions containing salt with negative dissolution enthalpy		(alkyl-; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
IN	Cortekar, Hans-Wolfgang	IT	Surfactants
FA	Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien, Germany		(amphoteric; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
SO	Eur. Pat. Appl., 17pp.	IT	Surfactants
	CODEN: EPXXDW		(anionic; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
DT	Patent	IT	Surfactants
LA	German		(cationic; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
FAN.CNT	1	IT	Flours and Meals
			(corn; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
PI	EP 1754518 A1 20070221 EP 2006-16395 20060805	IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU	RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
	DE 102005039166 A1 20070222 DE 2005-102005039166 20050817		(di-Me, Me hydrogen polysiloxane-, Dow Corning 193; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
PRAI	DE 2005-102005039166 A 20050817	IT	Polysiloxanes, biological studies
OS	MARFAT 146:258691	RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
AB	The invention concerns water-free, self-heating skin cleansing compns. that produce hydration heat upon mixing with water; the compns. include: (a) min. 15 weight/weight% of watersol. polyalknols selected from the group of C2-C9 alkanols with 2-6 hydroxyl groups and/or polyethylene glycols with 3-20 EO and/or polypropylene glycol; (b) min. 5 weight/weight% anionic, zwitterionic, amphotytic, or cationic surfactants or their mixture; (c) at least 5 weight/weight% of a water-soluble salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy; (d) min. 1 weight/weight% of organic and/or inorg. fillers. Thus a cleansing composition contained (weight/weight%): polyethylene glycol 400 30; 1,2-propylene glycol 11.5; sorbit 3.0; glycerin (99.5%) 5.0; Polysorbate 20 1.5; Elfan AT84 8.0; sulfosuccinate 12SP 5.0; perfume 0.3; tocopherol acetate 0.5; Gingseng extract (oil-soluble, iso-Pr myristate) 1.0; talc 12; Aerosil 200 4.0; magnesium sulfate (water-free) 13; Microscrub 50 PC 5; titania 0.2.	IT	Zea mays
CC	63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)		(flour and meal; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
ST	self heating skin cleansing magnesium sulfate neg dissoln enthalpy	IT	Apricot
IT	Alcohols, biological studies		Peach
RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)		Prunus armeniaca
	(C12-18, ethoxylated, Dehydrol L7; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)		Prunus avium
IT	Glycosides		Prunus persica
RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)	IT	(kernel, meal; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
	(Glucopon anhydrous; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)	IT	Makeup
IT	Alcohols, biological studies		(removal; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)	IT	Abrasives
	(aliphatic, polyalknols; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)		Douches
IT	Sulfonic acids, biological studies		Filters
RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)		Molecular sieves
	(alkanesulfonic, salts, -olefin; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)		Oatmeal
IT	Sulfonic acids, biological studies		Sawdust
RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)		Skin
	(alkanesulfonic, salts; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)		Skin cleansers
IT	Polyethers, biological studies		Solubility
RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)		Solution enthalpy
	(alkyl polyglycoether carboxylates, salts; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)		Viscosity
			Wheat bran
			pH
			(self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
		IT	Alkali metal chlorides
			Alkaline earth chlorides
			Chalk
			Glass powders
			Jobaba oil
			Polyamides, biological studies
			Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
			Pumice
L7	ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)	L7	ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN	2007:192459 CAPLUS	AN	2006:823533 CAPLUS
DN	146:258691	DN	143:199424
TI	Self-heating skin cleansing compositions containing salt with negative dissolution enthalpy	TI	Cosmetic composition of the water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers
IN	Cortekar, Hans-Wolfgang	IN	Simonet, Frederic; Nicolas-Morgantini, Luc
FA	Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien, Germany	FA	L'oreal, Fr.
SO	Eur. Pat. Appl., 17pp.	SO	PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
	CODEN: EPXXDW		CODEN: P1XXD2
DT	Patent	DT	Patent
LA	German	LA	French
FAN.CNT	1	FAN.CNT	2
PI	EP 1754518 A1 20070221 EP 2006-16395 20060805	PI	WO 2004-FR3318 20041221
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU		W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, GU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
	DE 102005039166 A1 20070222 DE 2005-102005039166 20050817		RW: BW, CH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SI, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
	FR 2864776 B1 20060623		FR 2864776 B1 20060623
	EP 1703888 A1 20060927		EP 2004-816451 20041221
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS		BR 2004017893 A 20070427
	BR 2004017893 A 20070427		BR 2004-17893 20041221
	US 2007237733 A1 20071011		US 2007-55209 20070530
	FR 2004-26 A 20040105		
	US 2004-540329P P 20040202		
	WO 2004-FR3318 W 20041221		
AB	The invention concerns a cosmetic composition of the water-in-water type emulsion, comprising in a cosmetically acceptable medium, at least one surfactant, at least 2.25 weight %, based on the total weight of the composition, of at least one water-soluble salt, at least 0.5 weight %, based on the total weight of the composition, of at least one cationic polymer of mol. weight higher than 105, in a weight ratio water-soluble salt(s)/cationic polymer(s) higher than 4.5. The invention also concerns the use of said composition for washing and conditioning keratinous materials, and in particular hair. A cosmetic emulsion contained sodium lauryl ether sulfate 5, cocoylamidopropylbetaine 10, poly(dimethylallylammonium chloride) 1, sodium chloride 5.7, and water 100%, pH = 7.		
		IC	62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
		CC	62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
		ST	cosmetic emulsion surfactant cationic polymer hair wash
		IT	Sulfates, biological studies
		RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
			(alkyl derivs.; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)
		IT	Betaines
		RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
			(alkyl; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)
		IT	Betaines
		RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
			(amidoalkyl; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)
		IT	Alcohols, biological studies
		RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
(amino, salts; cosmetic compn. of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Surfactants
(amphoteric; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Surfactants
(anionic; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Polyelectrolytes
Surfactants
(cationic; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Hair preparations
(conditioners; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Surfactants
(cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Alkali metal salts
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Surfactants
(nonionic; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(salts, alkyl derivs.; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Amines, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(salts; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Paraffin oils
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sulfonates; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT 56-86-0D, Glutamic acid, acyl derivs. 107-43-7D, Betaine, cocoylamidopropyl derivs. 685-10-3, Laurylbetaine 994-36-5, Sodium citrate 2002-24-6, Ethanolamine chloride 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, alkyl derivs. 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7632-05-5, Sodium phosphate 7632-50-0, Ammonium citrate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 9000-30-0D, Guar gum, epoxypropyltrimethylammonium derivs. 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-82-4, Sodium lauryl ether sulfate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 14798-03-0D, Ammonium, salts 26062-79-3, Poly(dimethyldiallylammonium chloride) 26590-05-6, Merquat 550 29297-55-0, Vinylimidazole vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 53998-08-6D, Sarcosinate, alkyl derivs. 65497-29-2, Jaguar c18s
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkanesulfonic, salts; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-soluble salt)

IT Betaines
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkyl; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Sulfates, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkylether; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Betaines
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amidoalkyl; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Surfactants
(amphoteric; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Surfactants
(anionic; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Polyelectrolytes
(cationic; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-soluble salt)

IT Alkali metal salts
Amines, biological studies
Monoglycerides
Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-soluble salt)

IT Hair preparations
(emulsions; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Salts, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrosol.; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Alkanes, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sulfonates; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT 36574-66-0D, N-coco acyl derivs.
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coccoamidopropylbetaine; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:586764 CAPLUS
DN 143:120049
TI Cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, a high-density cationic polymer and a water-soluble salt
IN Simonet, Frederic
PA L'oreal, Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 27 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2864777	A1	20050708	FR 2004-27	20040106
FR 2864777	B1	20080201		
CA 2491506	A1	20050705	CA 2004-2491306	20041220
US 2005158269	A1	20050721	US 2004-17868	20041222
EP 1557155	A1	20050727	EP 2004-239076	20041222
EP 1557155	B1	20070602		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
AT 361055	T	20070515	AT 2004-239076	20041222
ES 2282826	TS	20071016	ES 2004-239076	20041222
BR 2004005999	A	20050920	BR 2004-5999	20041228
MX 2006PA00146	A	20060908	MX 2005-PA146	20050103
CN 1698572	A	20051123	CN 2005-10004276	20050104
JP 2005232169	A	20050902	JP 2005-26399	20050105
FRAI FR 2004-27	A	20040105		
US 2004-540339P	P	20040202		
AB	A detergent composition comprises an anionic and an amphoteric surfactant selected from C8-24 alkyl(C8-24)amidoalkylbetaines, sulfobetaines, C8-24 alkyl(C8-24)amidoalkylsulfobetaines, alkyl(C8-24)amphomonoacetates, alkyl(C8-24)amphodiacetates, alkyl(C8-24)amphomonoopropionates, alkyl(C8-24)amphodipropionates and phosphobetaines, wherein a ratio of anionic surfactant(s)/ amphoteric surfactant(s) is lower or equal to 1; at least a cationic polymer having a charge d. of higher than 5 meq/g; and at least 1% in weight of a water-soluble mineral or organic salt, the anion of the latter comprises from 1 to 7 carbon atoms; the total quantity the surfactant to the composition is lower than 18% of the total weight of the composition. The composition is used for the washing and the conditioning of the keratinous materials, such as hair. A hair preparation contained polyoxyethylenesodium lauryl sulfate 5, cocoylamidopropylbetaine 10, poly(dimethyldiallylammonium chloride) 1, sodium chloride 5.7, and water q.s. 100%.			
IC IOM A61K007-11				
ICS A61K007-075				
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
ST cosmetic hair surfactant cationic polymer salt				
IT Onium compounds RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (1-[2-(carboxymethoxy)ethyl]-1-(carboxymethyl)-4,5-dihydro-2-norcoo alkyl imidazolium, inner salts, disodium salts, cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-soluble salt)				
IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (1-alkenesulfonic, salts; cosmetic cleansing composition containing				

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT 56-86-0D, L-Glutamic acid, acyl derivs. 107-36-8D, acyl derivs. 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 994-36-5, Sodium citrate 2002-24-6 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, derivs. 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7632-05-5, Sodium phosphate 7632-50-0, Ammonium citrate 7647-14-5, Salt, biological studies 7664-36-9D, Sulfuric acid, alkyl derivs. 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 9000-30-0D, Guar gum, epoxypropyltrimethylammonium derivs. 9002-98-6, Lupasol g35 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, quaternary ammonium salts 9004-82-4, Texapon N 702 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 26062-79-3, Poly(dimethyldiallylammonium chloride) 26590-05-6, Merquat 550 29297-55-0, Vinylimidazole vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 40154-71-0D, Sulfacetate, alkyl derivs. 53998-08-6D, Sarcosinate, acyl derivs. 156511-15-8, Texo-Betain F 50
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-soluble salt)

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:586762 CAPLUS
 DN 143:120048
 TI Water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on a surfactant and a cationic polymer
 IN Simonet, Frederic; Nicolas, Morgantini Luc
 PA L'oreal, Fr.
 SO Fr. Demande, 28 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2864776	A1	20050708	FR 2004-26	20040105
FR 2864776	B1	20060623		
WO 2005074869	A1	20050818	WO 2004-FR3318	20041221
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1708888	A1	20060927	EP 2004-816451	20041221
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS			
BR 2004017893	A	20070427	BR 2004-17893	20041221
US 2007237733	A1	20071011	US 2007-585209	20070530
PRAI FR 2004-26	A	20040105		
US 2004-540329P	P	20040202		
WO 2004-FR3318	W	20041221		
AB	A cosmetic hair preparation of type water-in-water emulsion, comprises a surfactant, at least 2.25% of a water-soluble salt, at least 0.5% of a cationic polymer having a mol. weight higher than 105, wherein the ratio of hydrosol, salt(s)/cationic polymer (s) is higher than 4.5. A hair preparation contained sodium lauryl sulfate 5, cocoylamidopropylbetaine 10, poly(dimethylallyl ammonium chloride) 1, sodium chloride 5.7, and water q.s. 100%.			
IC	ICM A61K007-11			
CC	ICS A61K007-075			
ST	62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)			
IT	cosmetic hair emulsion surfactant cationic polymer			
IT	Onium compounds			
IT	RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (1-[2-(carboxymethoxy)ethyl]-1-(carboxymethyl)-4,5-dihydro-2-norcorco alkyl imidazolium, inner salts, disodium salts; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)			
IT	Sulfonic acids, biological studies			
IT	RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (1-alkenesulfonic, salts; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)			
IT	Sulfonic acids, biological studies			
IT	RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (alkanesulfonic, salts; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)			

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 40154-71-0D, Sulfoacetate, alkyl derivs.
 53998-08-6D, Sarcosinate, acyl derivs. 65497-29-2, Jaguar c13s
 81859-24-7, JR 400
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 IT Betaines
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (alkyl; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Sulfates, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (alkylether; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Betaines
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (amidosalkyl; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (amino; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Surfactants
 (anionic; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Polyelectrolytes
 Surfactants
 (cationic; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Hair preparations
 (emulsions; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Salts, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hydrosol.; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Surfactants
 (nonionic; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Alkanes, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (sulfonates; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Alkali metal salts
 Amines, biological studies
 Monoglycerides
 Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT 36574-66-0D, N-coco acyl derivs.
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Cocamidopropylbetaine; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT 56-86-0D, L-Glutamic acid, acyl derivs. 107-36-8D, acyl derivs.
 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 994-36-5, Sodium citrate 2002-24-6 5158-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, derivs.
 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7632-05-5, Sodium phosphate 7632-50-0, Ammonium citrate 7647-14-5, Salt, biological studies
 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, alkyl derivs. 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 9000-30-0D, Guar gum, epoxypolytrimethylammonium derivs. 9004-34-0D, Cellulose, quaternary ammonium salts
 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 26062-79-3, Poly(dimethylallyl ammonium) chloride 26590-05-6, Merquat 550 29297-55-0, Vinylimidazole

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:161244 CAPLUS
 DN 140:202430
 TI Salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentylene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials
 IN Armand, Michel; Michot, Christophe; Gauthier, Michel; Choquette, Yves
 PA Hydro-Quebec, Can.; Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)
 SO Bur. Pat. Appl., 33 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 5

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 1391962	A2	20040225	EP 2003-292436	19971230
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
CA 2194127	A1	19980630	CA 1996-2194127	19961230
CA 2199231	A1	19980905	CA 1997-2199231	19970305
EP 850933	A1	19980701	EP 1997-403188	19971230
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CA 2248304	C	19980709	CA 1997-2248304	19971230
CA 2248304	C	20071113		
EP 889663	A2	19990113	EP 1997-951051	19971230
EP 889663	B1	20030507		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
EP 890176	A1	19990113	EP 1997-951052	19971230
EP 890176	B1	20010620		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
JP 2000508114	T	20000627	JP 1998-529517	19971230
JP 2000508346	T	20000704	JP 1998-529516	19971230
JP 2000508676	T	20000711	JP 1998-529514	19971230
JP 2000508677	T	20000711	JP 1998-529515	19971230
JP 2000508678	T	20000711	JP 1998-529518	19971230
JP 2002514245	T	20020514	JP 1998-529513	19971230
US 6120696	A	20000919	US 1998-125792	19980828
US 6171522	B1	20010109	US 1998-101811	19981119
US 6333425	B1	20011225	US 1998-101810	19981119
US 6228942	B1	20010508	US 1998-125798	19981202
US 6595367	B1	20020528	US 1998-125799	19981202
US 6319428	B1	20011120	US 1998-125797	19981203
US 6365068	B1	20020402	US 2000-609562	20000630
US 6576159	B1	20030610	US 2000-638793	20000809
US 2001024749	A1	20010927	US 2001-826941	20010406
US 6506517	B2	20030114		
US 2002009650	A1	20020124	US 2001-858439	20010516
US 2002102380	A1	20020801	US 2002-107742	20020327
US 6835495	B2	20041228		
US 2003052310	A1	20030320	US 2002-253035	20020924
US 2003066988	A1	20030410	US 2002-253970	20020924
US 2003074668	A1	20030407	US 2004-189453	20040227
US 2005123831	A1	20050609	US 2004-962283	20040825
JP 2008007781	A	20080117	JP 2007-195021	20070725
PRAI CA 1996-2194127	A	19961230		
CA 1997-2199231	A	19970305		
EP 1997-403188	A3	19971230		
JP 1998-529513	A3	19971230		
WO 1997-CA1008	W	19971230		
WO 1997-CA1009	W	19971230		
WO 1997-CA1010	W	19971230		
WO 1997-CA1011	W	19971230		
WO 1997-CA1012	W	19971230		
WO 1997-CA1013	W	19971230		
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US 1998-101811	A3	19981119		

- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
- US 1998-125798 A3 19981202
US 1998-125799 A3 19981202
US 1998-125797 A1 19981203
US 2000-638793 A1 20000609
US 2001-858439 A1 20010616
US 2002-107742 A1 20020327
- AB This invention describes ionic compds. where the anionic charge is delocalized. One compound of the invention contains an anionic part associated with at least one mono- or multivalent cationic part M⁺, in a number sufficient to ensure electronic neutrality of the material. M can be a hydronium, nitroxy⁺ NO⁺, an ammonium NH₄⁺, a metallic cation with valence m, an organic cation having a valence m, or an organometallic cation having valence m. The anionic charge is carried by a new pentacyclic moiety or derivative of tetrapentalene carrying electroattractive substituents. The compds. are used notably for ionic conduction, electronic conductors, dyes and colorants, and catalysts for diverse chemical reactions. They can also be used as electrolytes in fuel cells and batteries.
- IC ICM H01M006-16
ICS H01M010-40
- CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
- ST Section cross-reference(s): 27, 28, 29, 35, 76
pentacyclic tetrapentalene salt charge delocalized anion ionic conduction; alkali alk earth transition metal salt heterocyclic electrolyte polymer; electrochem cell fuel polyelectrolyte cond soly catalysis fluoropolymer polysiloxane
- IT Polyoxalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(5-membered ring-containing; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Spinel-type crystals
(LiMn_{1-x}Mg_xO₂, pos. electrode; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polymerization
(anionic; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Solvents
(aprotic, title compds. soluble in; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polymers, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(block, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, allyl glycidyl ether; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Optical absorption
(by polymer electrolytes; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Carbon black, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(composite electrodes with soft polymer or LiCoO₂ and polymer gel electrolytes, or with acetylene black, WGO and PEP; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Ethers, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(cyclic, solvent for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polysiloxanes, reactions
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
- IT Textiles
(laminated, polyelectrolyte composite membrane perfluorinated sulfonylpyrazole-containing polymer; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(nitrogen, five-membered, aromatic, anions of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Open circuit potential
(of dye-sensitized solar cells with imidazolium-triazole-iodide electrolytes; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Ionic conductivity
(of lithium salts in polymer electrolytes and polymer gel electrolytes; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Cyclic voltammetry
(of secondary battery cells with polymer gel electrolytes; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polysulfides
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(organic, pos. electrode; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Cations
(organic; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Fluorides, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(organic; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Azines
Group VA element compounds
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(phosphazines, polymers, "solvents" for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Silicates, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(phospho-, iron, manganese, and lithium-containing; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(phosphorus, aromatic, five-membered, anions of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polar solvents
(polymeric; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Vinyl compounds, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polymers; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
- IT RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(di-Me, Me hydrogen, a trimethylsilyl-terminated polysiloxane; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Lithiation
(during battery operation; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polyoxalkylenes, processes
RL: PRP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(electrolyte complexes with lithium salts, carbon blacks, (1,2,3-triazolium) ionic liqs., and other materials; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Substituent effects
(electronic, electron-withdrawing substituents; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polyoxalkylenes, uses
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(esters, ester of dicarboxylic acid-substituted 1,2,3-triazole salts; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(five-membered, aromatic, with combinations of N, S, P in ring, anions of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fluorine-containing, reaction products; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(fluorine-containing; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Aromatic hydrocarbons, preparation
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(halo, anions containing 5-membered rings; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Hydrocarbons, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(halo, solvent for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Cyano group
(ionic compds. containing; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Phosphates, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(iron, manganese, and lithium-containing; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
- IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxalkylene-, polyethylene glycol- based, "solvents" for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Olivine-group minerals
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(pos. electrode; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Secondary batteries
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions for use in; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Aldol condensation catalysts
Antistatic agents
Coloring materials
Corrosion inhibitors
Dyes
Electron delocalization
Esterification
Friedel-Crafts reaction catalysts
Fuel cell separators
Heterojunction solar cells
Ionic liquids
Michael reaction catalysts
Plasticizers
Polyelectrolytes
Polymer electrolytes
Polymerization catalysts
Solubility
Substitution reaction, nucleophilic
Surfactants
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Alkali metal salts
Transition metal salts
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Fluoropolymers, uses
Polyanilines
Salts, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or

- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Alkaline earth salts
Rare earth salts
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Organometallic compounds
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts with organometallic cations; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Nitroso compounds
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(salts; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Electric current
(short circuit; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Phosphates, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(silico-, iron, manganese, and lithium -containing; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(siloxane-, reaction products; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Ethers, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(solvent for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Amides, uses
Nitrates, uses
Nitriles, uses
Sulfamides
Sulfones
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(solvent for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Diels-Alder reaction catalysts
(stereoselective; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(sulfur, aromatic, five-membered, anions of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Aromatic compounds
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(sulfur, heterocyclic, five-membered, anions of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
conductive materials)
- IT 210289-62-6P
RL: PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(electrolyte, ionic liquid; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 210470-02-3P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(electropolymer; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in electrochem. cells, and corrosion of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 96-49-1, Ethylene carbonate 108-33-7, Propylene carbonate
RL: PRP (Properties)
(in gel polymer electrolyte; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 107-13-1, Acrylonitrile, reactions
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in gel polymer electrolyte; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 110-86-1D, Pyridine, anionic derivs.
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(including photosensitizing dyes; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 2923-16-2
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(made by Parish, see pg. 13; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 13469-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(nanoparticles; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 7439-93-2D, Lithium, alloys
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(neg. electrode; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 661461-63-8P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(photoinitiator; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 210289-59-1P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyelectrolyte composite membrane with GoreTex and Friedel-Crafts catalyst; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 1317-37-9, Iron sulfide (FeS) 10028-22-5, Iron sulfate (Fe2(SO4)3) 11099-11-9, Vanadium oxide 12068-85-6, Iron disulfide (FeS2) 12423-04-9, Lithium vanadium oxide (LiV3O8) 61179-01-9, Aluminum lithium manganese oxide 131344-56-4, Cobalt lithium nickel oxide 133782-19-1, Lithium manganese vanadium oxide 162684-16-4, Lithium manganese nickel oxide 204450-96-4, Chromium lithium manganese oxide
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(pos. electrode; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 661461-54-7P
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
materials)
- IT Cations
(trivalent, metal salts; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 75-21-8D, Ethylene oxide, block polyoxyalkylene copolymers containing 75-56-9D, Propylene oxide, block polyoxyalkylene copolymers containing 106-92-3D, Allylglycidyl ether, block polyoxyalkylene copolymers containing
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(solvents for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 661461-43-4P
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(Aldol condensation catalyst; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 280-67-9, 1,4-Diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(DABCO; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 210469-99-1P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(a dye; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 661467-43-2P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(an antistatic surfactant; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 12036-21-4, Vanadium dioxide
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(battery electrode composites with acetylene black and PEO; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 210469-97-9P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(composite electrodes with LiCoO2 and carbon black; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 661461-60-5P, polyaniline doped with
RL: PRP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); PYP (Physical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(conductor and corrosion inhibitor; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 7439-89-6, Iron, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(corrosion of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 1314-35-8, Tungsten trioxide, uses 202847-01-6, Hydrogen iridium oxide
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(electrode; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 26322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide
RL: PRP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(electrolyte complexes with lithium salts, carbon blacks, (1,2,3-triazolium) ionic liqa., and other materials; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
RL: PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(ure and polymer electrolytes with polyethylene oxide; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 110-86-1, Pyridine, uses 865-47-4 5264-33-5 7440-50-8, Copper, uses 7440-66-6, Zinc, uses 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, uses 16941-12-1, Chlorosulfonic acid
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 7580-67-8, Lithium hydride
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 7553-56-2, Iodine, uses 141460-19-7, N 3 Dye 178631-05-5
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 9005-91-0, Polycarbonate
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 12190-79-3, Cobalt lithium oxide (CoLiO2)
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 210289-36-4P 661461-40-1P 661461-42-3P 661461-49-0P 661461-50-3P 661461-64-9P 661467-44-3P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 13968-08-6DP, Hydronium, salts
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 289-06-5D, Thiadiazole, anionic derivs. 289-95-2D, Pyrimidine, anionic derivs. 290-37-9D, Pyrazine, anionic derivs. 7439-93-2, Lithium, uses 11120-54-0D, Oxadiazole, anionic derivs.
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 124-36-9, Carbon dioxide, formation (nonpreparative)
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, reactions
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); REM (Removal or disposal); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 554-68-7, Triethylammonium chloride 2624-17-1, Sodium isocyanurate 4128-37-4 7492-68-4, Copper carbonate 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, processes 14075-53-7, Potassium tetrafluoroborate 65872-66-2, 1,4-Diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane, hydrochloride
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 56664-66-5
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 123-91-1, Dioxane, uses 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 75-38-7D, Vinylidene difluoride, derivs., polymers of 80-62-6D, Methyl methacrylate, derivs., polymers of 88-12-0D, derivs., polymers of 107-13-1D, Acrylonitrile, derivs., polymers of
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 210289-57-9P
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or recovery); PYP (Physical process); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 210289-51-3P
RL: PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 661461-51-4P
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 67-56-1, Methanol, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 210469-91-3P 661461-52-5P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 210470-01-2P
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 709-62-6P 7343-34-2P, 3,5-Dimethyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole 25979-00-4P
210289-29-5P 210289-38-6P 210289-49-9P 210289-52-4P 210469-88-8P
210469-96-7P 661461-45-6P 661461-57-9P 661461-60-5P
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 100-06-1P, 5-Acetylanisole 210289-48-8P 661461-44-5P 661461-53-6P
661461-55-8P 661461-56-9P 661461-57-4P
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

661461-39-8P 661461-41-2P 661461-46-7P 661461-48-9P 661465-23-2P
661467-34-1P 661467-35-2P 661467-36-3P 661467-38-5P 661467-39-6DP, tetraalkylammonium salts
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 100-42-5D, Styrene, 5-membered ring- containing derivs.
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 126-33-0D, Sulfolane, derivs.
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(solvent for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 156118-35-3DP, 2-(5-cyano-1,3,4-triazole)-4,4-difluorobutyl-, lithium salt
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(surfactant and antistatic; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 76-05-1, reactions 78-94-4, Methyl vinyl ketone, reactions 94-41-7
98-88-4, Benzoyl chloride 100-52-7, Benzaldehyde, reactions 100-66-3, Anisole, reactions 102-52-3, 1,1,3,3-Tetramethoxypropane 106-20-7, Di-2-ethylhexylamine 108-24-7, Acetic anhydride 109-72-8, Butyllithium, reactions 110-61-2, Succinic dinitrile 112-76-5, Stearic acid chloride 121-44-8, Triethylamine, reactions 143-33-9, Sodium cyanide 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, reactions 305-04-8, 2,3-Dichloro-Hexafluoro-2-butene 326-90-9, 4,4,4-Trifluoro-1-(2-furyl)-1,3-butanedione 326-91-0 376-72-4, Perfluorobutanesulfonyl fluoride 407-38-5, 2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl trifluoroacetate 421-83-0, Trifluoromethanesulfonyl chloride 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, reactions 538-75-0, Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide 542-92-7, Cyclopentadiene, reactions 554-13-2, Lithium carbonate 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 676-58-4, Methylmagnesium chloride 677-25-8, Ethenesulfonyl fluoride 692-50-2 695-13-0, 1,3-Diisopropylcarbodiimide 764-05-2, 1-Decyne 765-12-8, Triethylene glycol divinyl ether 917-70-4, Lanthanum acetate 937-14-4, 3-Chloroperoxybenzoic acid 1000-84-6 1068-57-1, Acetylhydrazide 1122-28-7, 4,5-Dicyanoimidazole 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, reactions 1522-22-1, Hexafluoroacetylacetone 1643-19-2, Tetraethylammonium bromide 1648-99-3 2004-98-6, 1,1-Azobis(cyclohexanecarbonitrile) 2582-30-1, 1-Aminoquinidine bicarbonate 2633-67-2, 4-Styrenesulfonyl chloride 2638-94-0, 4,4'-Azobis(4-cyanovaleic acid) 2893-78-9, Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt 3804-23-7, Scandium acetate 4546-96-6, 1,2,3-Triazole-4,5-dicarboxylic acid 7447-41-8, Lithium chloride, reactions 7647-01-0, hydrochloric acid, reactions 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, reactions 7664-39-3, Hydrofluoric acid, reactions 7757-82-6, Sodium sulfate, reactions 7758-09-0, Potassium nitrite 7782-50-5, Chlorine, reactions 7789-23-3, Potassium fluoride 9002-92-0, Brij 30 13360-57-1 13637-84-8, Chlorosulfonyl fluoride 13781-67-4, 2-(3-Thienyl) ethanol 14635-75-7, Nitrosonium tetrafluoroborate 16090-14-5 17455-13-9, 18-Crown-6 17587-22-3, 1,1,1,2,2,2,3,3-Heptafluoro-7,7-dimethyl-4,6-octanedione 20583-66-8, 1,1,1,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-Decafluoro-2,4-Heptanedione 26628-22-8, Sodium azide 27070-49-1, 1,2,3-Triazole 31469-15-5, 1-Methoxy-1-(trimethylsilyloxy)-2-methyl-1-propene 39262-22-1 39377-49-6, Copper cyanide 53188-07-1, Irolox 56512-49-3, 4-(Dimethylamino)azobenzene-4'-sulfonyl chloride 65059-09-0, 1-Ethyl-3-methyl-1H-imidazolium chloride 66061-48-7 77063-17-3 81850-46-6 81850-47-7 89185-45-9, Polyaniiline hydrochloride 210049-00-6 210289-26-2 210289-55-7 210469-93-5 661461-58-1 661461-61-6
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 7081-78-9P, 1-Chloro-1-ethoxyethane 14694-34-9P 210289-23-9P
210289-24-0P 210289-27-3P 210289-28-4P 210289-33-1P 210289-34-2P
210289-35-3P 210469-96-8P 210470-00-1P 661461-47-8P 661461-59-2P
661467-33-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 1333-74-0, Hydrogen, uses
RL: RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 58649-05-1P 107740-92-1P 150699-92-0P 210289-25-1P 210469-94-6P

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2003:737822 CAPLUS

DN 139:246914

TI Soluble cationic dyes, their production and their use on hair

IN Moeckli, Peter

PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 103 pp.

CODEN: PIXX22

DT Patent

LA English

FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003/076518	A2	2003/0918	WO 2003-EP2199	2003/0304
WO 2003/076518	A3	2004/0205		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GR, GU, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GM, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003/227030	A1	2003/0922	AU 2003-227030	2003/0304
EP 1483334	A3	2004/1205	EP 2003-148338	2003/0304
EP 1483334	B1	2007/0704		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2006520013	T	2006/0707	JP 2003-574730	2003/0304
AT 366287	T	2007/0715	AT 2003-148338	2003/0304
US 2006120493	A1	2006/0609	US 2006-507383	2006/0202
FRAI EP 2002-405179	A	2002/0311		
WO 2003-EP2199	W	2003/0304		
MARPAT 139:246914				
AB	A process for converting sparingly soluble salts of cationic dyes and inorg. acids into more readily soluble salts of organic acids comprises (a) preparing a sparingly water-soluble salt of the cationic dye with the anion of an inorg. acid, (b) adding thereto, in a monohydric aliphatic a.c., an alkali metal salt or an organic acid, (c) filtering off the resulting sparingly soluble alkali metal salt of the inorg. acid, and (d) optionally converting the resulting dye solution into a solid form. The process is simple and the soluble dyes are suitable for application to hair. In an example, 2-(p-aminophenylazo)-1,3-dimethylimidazolium chloride in MeOH was heated with KOAc to give the dark violet dye acetate.			
IC IOM 008904-16				
CC 41-5 (Dyes, Organic Pigments, Fluorescent Brighteners, and Photographic Sensitizers)				
ST Section cross-reference(s): 62				
IT cationic dye soluble salt prodn				
IT application hair				
IT Alcohols, uses				
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)				
(C1-4; in production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)				
IT Azo dyes				
Dyes				
(cationic; production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)				
IT Hair preparations				

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 (antimicrobial cleansing compn. and wipe contg. quaternary ammonium compd.)
 IT Cosmetics
 (emollients; antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)
 IT Aloe barbadensis
 (gel; antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)
 IT Surfactants
 (nonionic; antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)
 IT Alcohols, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (polyhydric; antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)
 IT Medical goods
 (wipes; antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing quaternary ammonium compound)
 IT 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 3380-34-5, Triclosan 25155-18-4,
 Methyl Benzethonium chloride
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)
 IT 56-81-5, Glycerine, uses 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, uses 58-95-7,
 Tocopheryl acetate 60-00-4, Versene, uses 77-92-9, Citric
 acid, uses 120-40-1, Lauramide dea 6132-04-3, Sodium citrate
 dihydrate 6440-58-0, DMDM Hydantoin 9005-64-5, Polysorbate 20
 24634-61-5, Potassium sorbate 27896-64-2, Lauryl glucoside 58846-77-8,
 Decyl glucoside 297749-35-0, Polyderm PPI CA-15
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 927-20-8, Magnesium glycerophosphate 1300-49-8, Magnesium
 phenolsulfonate 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1309-48-4, Magnesium
 oxide, biological studies 3632-91-5, Magnesium gluconate 7487-88-9,
 Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7558-80-7, Monoammonium phosphate
 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies 7722-76-1, Monoammonium
 phosphate 7758-11-4, Dipotassium phosphate 7778-77-0, Monopotassium
 phosphate 7779-25-1, Magnesium citrate 7786-30-3, Magnesium
 chloride, biological studies 7789-48-2, Magnesium bromide 10043-52-4,
 Calcium chloride, biological studies 10043-53-1, Magnesium
 orthophosphate 10124-37-5, Calcium nitrate 10377-58-9, Magnesium
 iodide 10377-60-3, Magnesium nitrate 12125-01-8, Ammonium fluoride
 12619-64-6, Magnesium borate 18917-93-6, Magnesium lactate
 19262-94-3, Magnesium pyrophosphate 20752-56-1, Magnesium
 tartrate, biological studies 20861-69-2, Ammonium magnesium
 sulfate 28322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (two-part dentifrices contg. divalent metal salts and phosphates for
 dental remineralization)
 RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:44966 CAPLUS
 DN 130:85942
 TI Two-part oral products and methods of using same to remineralize teeth
 IN Winston, Anthony E.; Usen, Norman
 PA Enamel, Inc., USA
 SO U.S., 16 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5585333	A	19990112	US 1998-131314	19980807
PRAI US 1998-131314		19980807		
AB				
A two-part oral product capable of remineralizing subsurface lesions and/or mineralizing exposed dentinal tubules in teeth is composed of cationic and anionic discrete parts. The cationic discrete part contains at least one water-soluble calcium salt and, preferably, at least one non-toxic, water-soluble salt of a divalent metal other than calcium, and a first pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The anionic discrete part contains at least one water-soluble phosphate salt and, preferably, at least one water-soluble fluoride salt, and a second pharmaceutically carrier. Preferably, one of the carriers is an aqueous carrier and the other of the carriers is a non-aqueous carrier. The cationic and anionic parts are simultaneously released from the product upon mixing of the product with water and/or saliva to form the mixed aqueous solution. In this way, calcium ions released by the calcium salt and phosphate ions released by the phosphate salt are simultaneously delivered to the tooth surfaces by the solution. To effect subsurface remineralization and/or mineralization, the parts are mixed together to form the mixed aqueous solution, and the solution is then promptly applied to the teeth for a period of time sufficient to allow calcium ions and phosphate ions to diffuse through the tooth surface to the subsurface, where the ions react to form an insol. precipitate onto the lesion and/or tubule, thereby remineralizing such lesion and/or mineralizing such tubule.				
IC IOM A61K007-16				
ICS A61K007-18; A61K009-65				
INCL 424057000				
CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
ST dentifrice calcium phosphate remineralization				
IT Dentifrices				
Mouthwashes				
Tooth mineralization				
(two-part dentifrices containing divalent metal salts and phosphates for dental remineralization)				
IT Polyoxalkylenes, biological studies				
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(two-part dentifrices containing divalent metal salts and phosphates for dental remineralization)				
IT 56-81-5, Glycerine, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethyl alcohol, biological studies				
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(as carrier; two-part dentifrices containing divalent metal salts and phosphates for dental remineralization)				
IT 62-54-4, Calcium acetate 142-72-3, Magnesium acetate 299-28-5, Calcium gluconate 583-70-8, Magnesium benzoate 557-27-7, Magnesium propionate 814-80-2, Calcium lactate				

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1966:404625 CAPLUS
 DN 65:4625
 ORF 65:8855-h
 TI Cation-active polymer dispersions
 IN Bergmeister, Eduard; Heckmaier, Joseph
 PA Wacker-Chemie G.m.b.H.
 SO 6 pp.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 3245939		19660412	US 1963-324860	19631119
DE 19621130				
PRAI				
AB				
Stable, cation-active polymer dispersions of ethylenically unsatd. compds. are prepared by free-radical emulsion polymerization by using a cationic dispersing agent and a protective colloid which is a H2O-soluble salt of a polymer prepared from the reaction product of a secondary amine and an unsatd. polymerizable epoxy compound. Thus, 128 g. glycidyl acrylate was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 73 g. E52NH in 20 g. H2O at 30-40°. The mixture was stirred until the epoxide O content was neg. (4-5 hrs.). The solution was diluted to 6% with H2O, adjusted to pH 4 with HOAc, and polymerized with 4.3 g. K2S2O8 (I) at 90° for 2 hrs. The protective colloid solution formed had a viscosity of 6.5 cp. A portion of this solution (250 g.), 1.3 g. cationic emulsifier (Zephrol or Germcolid), and 80 g. vinyl acetate (II) were placed in a stirred vessel fitted with a reflux condenser and heated to reflux (65°). I (0.5 g.) was added and 170 g. II was added during 1 hr. An aqueous solution containing 0.3 g. I was added to complete the reaction. A pasty, stable dispersion was obtained that could be distilled with H2O to any extent.				
INCL 260029600				
CC 48 (Plastics Technology)				
IT Polymers				
(dispersions of)				
IT 1,2-Propanediol, 3-[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-, 1-acrylate and 1-methacrylate				
(salts, polymers, dispersions of)				
IT 10312-48-8 15131-17-6 27121-30-8				
(Derived from data in the 7th Collective Formula Index (1962-1966))				
IT 9003-70-7, Benzene, divinyl-, polymer with styrene (bromo-methylated)				
IT 79-10-7, Acrylic acid, 3-[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-hydroxypropyl esters, salts, polymers, 10312-49-9, Methacrylic acid, 3-[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-hydroxypropyl ester, salts, homopolymer (dispersions of)				
IT 106-91-2, Methacrylic acid, 2,3-epoxypropyl ester (reaction product with secondary amines, dispersions of)				
IT 109-89-7, Diethylamine 111-42-2, Ethanol, 2,2'-iminodi- (reaction products with glycidyl acrylate or methacrylate, dispersions of)				
IT 106-90-1, 1-Propanol, 2,3-epoxy-, acrylate 106-90-1, Acrylic acid, 2,3-epoxypropyl ester 106-91-2, 1-Propanol, 2,3-epoxy-, methacrylate (reaction products with secondary amines, dispersions of)				

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1962:417313 CAPLUS
 DN 57:17313
 OREF 57:3587c-h
 TI Modification of futile titanium dioxide
 AU Ermolaeva, T. A.; Baidina, M. L.; Abramson, D. L.; Smetankina, T. A.;
 Anufrieva, N. S.; Potapova, M. P.
 SO Lakokrasochnye Materialy i Ikh Primenenie (1962), (No. 1), 20-5
 CODEN: LAMAAD; ISSN: 0130-9013
 DT Journal
 LA Unavailable
 AB Rutile TiO₂ was modified with various inorg. and organic agents to improve its properties as a paint pigment. Standard rutile (70% <1 μ) was mixed with additives when either dry or wet and the mixture was ground. The wet method gave better results. The inorg. additives were Al₂(SO₄)₃, NaAlO₂, Na silicate, and AlPO₄. The modified rutile had improved abrasion resistance. AlPO₄ was the best modifier. Organic additives included melamine-H₂CO and epoxy resins, Al stearate, various amines (primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary ammonium salts), Alkamon OC-2 (quaternary salts of diethylaminomethylglycolic esters of higher fatty alcs.), Arquad 18 (trimethyloctadecylammonium chloride) and other cationic surfactants. These modifiers had little effect on intensity, hiding power, or atmospheric stability. Modified rutile had, however, 33-50% lower H₂O-sorption capacity, better grindability, and less tendency to settle in prep. dyes. Modification with 1% Alkamon OC-2 gave the best results. Various organosilicon compds. were used to increase the H₂O repellency of rutile, e.g. for enamels used in tropical conditions. Agent GK21-94, added in an amount of 0.25-0.5%, reduced H₂O sorption 66-75% and decreased the photochem. activity. To combine the beneficial effects, rutile was modified with Al compds. together with the surfactants Alkamon OC-2 or Arquad 18. The best combination was AlPO₄ with Alkamon OC-2. The best method consisted of addition of sep. prepared solns. of Al, Si, and P compds. to an aqueous suspension of rutile of (200 g. TiO₂/l.) with continuous stirring, washing to remove H₂O-soluble salts, treatment with quaternary ammonium salts of the Alkamon OC-2 type, filtration, drying, and fine pulverizing. When the modifying agents were 2.8% AlPO₄ and 0.5% Alkamon OC-2, the intensity of the rutile rose 08-20%, the photochem. activity decreased 66-75%, the grindability of the pigment improved, and the stability of coatings to abrasion doubled. Com. scale tests confirmed the laboratory findings.
 CC 43 (Organic Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 IT Coating(s)
 IT (abrasion resistance of, rutile modification in improving)
 IT Pigments
 IT (titanium dioxide, of rutile chemical modification of)
 IT 95751-10-3
 IT (Derived from data in the 7th Collective Formula Index (1962-1966))
 IT 1317-80-2, Rutile
 IT (modification of)
 IT 11098-05-8, Alkamon OS 2
 IT (rutile pigment containing)
 IT 7784-30-7, Aluminum phosphate, AlPO₄
 IT (rutile pigment modification by)

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1959:128196 CAPLUS
 DN 53:128196
 OREF 53:230121, 23013a-d
 TI Shampoos containing salts of bitertiary diamines
 IN Charret, Edouard J. F.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 1146332		19571108	FR 19560329	
DE 1061967			DE	
DE 1083504			DE	
AB Shampoos and lotions for hair washing, which have good detergent and softening properties, are described. They contain N-substituted propylenediamines having the general formula R ⁿ NHCH ₂ CH ₂ NHCH ₂ R ⁿ (I), in which R is a straight or branched, saturated or unsatd. aliphatic chain with 12-22 C atoms, 2 of R ⁿ , R ⁿ , and R ⁿ are each CH ₂ CH ₂ OH, and the 3rd is (CH ₂ CH ₂ OH)CH ₂ CH ₂ OH, n is 0 or 1. The I have, simultaneously, nonionic and weak cationic properties. They are used as their water-soluble salts with HCl, H ₃ PO ₄ , and organic acids. acids, preferably lactic acid. The bases I are prepared from fatty amines RNH ₂ and CH ₂ :CHON by condensation in the mole ratio 1:1. The resulting RNHCH ₂ CH ₂ CHON is catalytically hydrogenated to RNHCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂ (II). Ethylene oxide (3-4 moles) is fixed upon 1 mole II so that the 3 H atoms on the N are completely substituted. The bases thus obtained are insol., but can be dispersed. Their neutralization is carried out at 70-80° with hot aqueous solns. of the acids to give a pH of 4-7, preferably 6. An aqueous solution of 50% of the dilactate of I with R containing 18 C atoms (octadecyl or 9-octadecenyl) was liquid at 60°, but became a plastic, homogeneous gel on cooling at >50°. A 30% solution was fluid and clear. For example, ethylene oxide was treated with 324 g. 9-octadecenylamino-propylamine until the weight increase was 132 g. To the 456 g. N-hydroxyethyl-N',N'-bis(hydroxyethyl)-N-(9-octadecenyl)-propylenediamine obtained (heated to 75°) a solution of 225 g. 80% lactic acid in 1430 g. H ₂ O at 60° was slowly added with stirring until the pH was 6.5. Upon cooling, a clear 30% dilactate solution was obtained, which could be used directly as a liquid shampoo. The hair washed with these products retains a monomol. layer, which renders it antistatic, lustrous, and soft. CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, Waxes, and Detergents) IT Amines IT (compds. of bitertiary di-, shampoos containing) IT Shampoos IT (ditertiary 1,3-propylenediamine salt-containing) IT Electric charge IT (prevention of, shampoos containing salts of bitertiary diamines for) IT Softening agents IT (salts of bitertiary diamines, shampoos containing) IT Abietic acid, aluminum salt RL: PREP (Preparation) IT 105947-38-4 IT (Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961)) IT 860212-56-2, Ethanol, 2,2'-[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)-9-octadecenylamino]propylimino]di-, dilactate (salt) 878793-85-2, Lactic acid, compound with 2,2'-[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)-9-octadecenylamino]propylimino]diethanol IT (shampoos containing) IT 109-76-2, 1,3-Propanediamine IT (N-alkyl derivs., salts, shampoos containing)				

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1960:31097 CAPLUS
 DN 54:31097
 OREF 54:6068a-f
 TI Recovering phosphates and heavy minerals from phosphate rock
 IN Barton, Ira M.
 PA International Minerals & Chemical Corp.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2914173		19591124	US 1957-673062	19570719
AB Finely divided Florida-phosphate rock is subjected to flotation in several steps. First an anionic reagent is used to float a phosphate-rich fraction containing the small amount of heavy minerals. Then this fraction is subjected to flotation with a cationic reagent to remove the remaining SiO ₂ and the heavy minerals. Finally, the latter is separated from SiO ₂ by gravity on a Wilfley table or spiral trough. The ore is first deslimed, and coarse lumps are screened out, the size treated by flotation 35-150-mesh. In the 1st flotation, the slurry contained 50-75% solids content and had a pH of 8-9. The reagent is 0.7-2 lb./ton of an unsatd. fatty acid, such as oleic, abietic, naphthenic, tall oil, or a soap of such an acid. The concentrates are washed with H ₂ SO ₄ to remove the anionic reagent and with H ₂ O. In the 2nd flotation, a cationic reagent is used, e.g., an aliphatic amine of high mol. weight containing at least 1 alkyl group having 12-20 C atoms, an ester of an amino alc. with a fatty acid, an alkyl-substituted isourea, or a H ₂ O-soluble salt thereof. The floated SiO ₂ tailings are treated with a mineral acid or NaClO to remove the reagent before the gravity separation of the heavy minerals. The tailings from that separation are subjected to a final flotation to recover phosphate. For example, phosphate rock containing <0.1% heavy minerals was floated with 0.8 lb. tall oil containing 12% kerosene and 2 lb. fuel oil/ton of ore. A float product containing, Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ 60, SiO ₂ 30, and heavy minerals 1%. This product, after washing with H ₂ SO ₄ and H ₂ O, was treated as a slurry of 30% solids with NaOH to give pH 7.5-8. To this slurry, 1 lb. kerosene and 0.5 lb./ton of a long-chain aliphatic amine acetate salt containing 73% octadecyl amine and 24% hexadecyl amine were added. The mixture was combined with the 75.6% phosphate product from flotation of the middlings with the same reagent. Flotation of this combination resulted in a final phosphate-residue concentrate and a froth containing 2.9% heavy minerals. This froth was scrubbed with 1 lb. NaClO/ton of solids and washed. A slurry containing 25% solids was run over a Wilfley table at a rate of 1 ton of solids/hr. to give a concentrate containing 98.7% heavy minerals and tailings containing 16.53% phosphate which was retreated. Cf. following abstract CC 18 (Inorganic Industrial Chemicals) IT Flotation IT (of phosphates, from SiO ₂ , amines in) IT Phosphates IT (recovery from phosphate rock, three-step flotation in) IT Flotation IT (recovery of minerals and phosphates from phosphate rocks by three-step) IT Phosphates IT (rock, SiO ₂ flotation from, amines in) IT 7758-87-4P, Calcium phosphate, Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ RL: PREP (Preparation) IT (recovery from phosphate rock by three-step flotation)				

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1944:34283 CAPLUS
 DN 58:34283
 OREF 58:5090e-1, 5091a
 TI Textile finishing compositions suitable for use with silk, wool or nylon
 IN Smith, Joseph E.
 PA E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2343089		19440229	US 1940-351083	19400803
AB A substantive textile finishing composition adapted for application to various textile fibers by a process of exhaustion from a dilute aqueous bath comprises a stable aqueous dispersion of a polymerized vinylidene compound such as a polymerized alkyl methacrylate containing as the dispersing agent a substantially nonpolar water-soluble protective colloid of high mol. weight which may be either a partially saponified polyvinyl ester, a water-soluble methyl cellulose or a water-soluble ethylene oxide reaction product of oleyl alc., and containing a water-soluble salt of a multivalent metal, such as Al acetate, which renders the dispersed polymerized vinyl compound substantive to textile fibers. U. S. 2,343,090 relates to generally similar compns., in which, however, a cationic surface-active agent such as stearyltrimethylammonium bromide or the like is used as the agent for rendering the dispersed vinylidene compound substantive to textile fibers. U. S. 2,343,091 relates to compns. adapted for sizing and finishing textile materials which comprise a stable aqueous dispersion of a polymerized vinylidene compound such as a polymerized alkyl methacrylate having incorporated with it a resin such as "ester gum" which does not contain the vinylidene group, together with a dispersing agent of one of the classes mentioned in U. S. 2,343,089. U. S. 2,343,092 relates to the use of polymerized vinylidene compound and resin not containing the vinylidene group with a dispersing agent and also a water-soluble salt of a multivalent metal as in U. S. 2,343,089. U. S. 2,343,093 relates to compns. for like use and generally similar to those of U. S. 2,343,090 but also containing an admixt. of a resin such as "ester gum" which does not contain the vinylidene group. U. S. 2,343,094 relates to textile finishing compns. comprising a stable aqueous dispersion of a polymerized methyl methacrylate together with an acetate of deacetylated chitin, and, as a dispersing agent, a partially saponified polyvinyl acetate having a saponification Number of from 5 to 128 and a viscosity in a 4% aqueous solution at 20° of from 20 to 40 centipoises, the amount of the acetate of deacetylated chitin being sufficient to impart to the fiber-finishing composition the property of giving to textiles a nonchalky, delustered finish. Numerous examples with details are given. CC 25 (Dyes and Textile Chemistry) IT Nylon IT Silk IT (finishes for, from polymerized vinylidene compds.) IT Textiles IT (finishes or dressings for, from polymerized vinylidene compds.) IT 74-85-1, Ethylene IT (derivs., textile finishes from polymerized)				

=> => d 1-7 bib abs

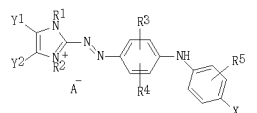
L9 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:737822 CAPLUS
 DN 139:246914
 TI Soluble cationic dyes, their production and their use on hair
 IN Moeckli, Peter
 PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 103 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003:076518	A2	20030918	WO 2003-EP2199	20030304
WO 2003:076518	A3	20040205		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, BG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BS, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003:227030	A1	20030922	AU 2003-227030	20030304
EP 1483334	A2	20041208	EP 2003-743838	20030304
EP 1483334	B1	20070704		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005:520013	T	20050707	JP 2003-574730	20030304
AT 366287	T	20070715	AT 2003-743838	20030304
US 2005:120493	A1	20050609	US 2005-607383	20050202
EP 2002-406179	A	20020311		
WO 2003-EP2199	W	20030304		
OS MARPAT 139:246914				

AB A process for converting sparingly soluble salts of cationic dyes and inorg. acids into more readily soluble salts of organic acids comprises (a) preparing a sparingly water-soluble salt of the cationic dye with the anion of an inorg. acid, (b) adding thereto, in a monohydric aliphatic alc., an alkali metal salt of an organic acid, (c) filtering off the resulting sparingly soluble alkali metal salt of the inorg. acid, and (d) optionally converting the resulting dye solution into a solid form. The process is simple and the soluble dyes are suitable for application to hair. In an example, 2-(p-aminophenylazo)-1,3-dimethylimidazolium chloride in MeOH was heated with ROAc to give the dark violet dye acetate.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:58169 CAPLUS
 DN 138:108247
 TI Cationic azo dyes, their production and their use in hair coloration
 IN Moeckli, Peter; Froehling, Beate Susanne
 PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003:006554	A1	20030123	WO 2001-EP8032	20010711
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001:279741	A1	20030129	AU 2001-279741	20010711
EP 1404762	A1	20040407	EP 2001-967955	20010711
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2004:143913	A1	20040729	US 2004-483030	20040106
US 7078498	B3	20060718		
PRAI WO 2001-EP8032	W	20010711		
OS MARPAT 138:108247				
GI				



AB Imidazolium azo dyes (I; A⁻ = anion; R₁, R₂ = H, optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl; R₃, R₄ = H, optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl, C1-4-alkoxy, halogen; R₅ = H, C1-4-alkyl, C1-4-alkoxy, halogen; X = aminocarbonyl-based group; Y₁, Y₂ = H, optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl, halogen) are obtained for use in components in direct and oxidative hair dyes. The dyes have improved stability in aqueous solution at pH 5-10. In an example, 2-[4-(4-aminophenylamino)phenylazo]-1,3-dimethylimidazolium chloride was N-acetylated to give an acetanilide derivative product which dyed yak hair a brilliant red-tinged violet.

RE CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

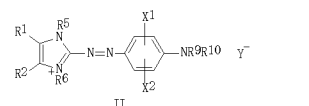
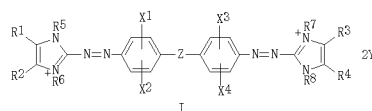
L9 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:503419 CAPLUS
 DN 137:64537
 TI Cationic imidazolium azo dyes, their production and their use
 IN Moeckli, Peter
 PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 1219683	A2	20020703	EP 2002-4226	19951035
EP 1219683	A3	20030122		
EP 1219683	B1	20040624		
R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
EP 714954	A2	19960605	EP 1995-810659	19951035
EP 714954	A3	19971029		
EP 714954	B1	20020925		
R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
PRAI CH 1994-3286	A	19941103		
EP 1995-810659	A3	19951025		
OS MARPAT 137:64537				

AB The title azo dyes, A1(R1)Z1N:NX or A1N(R1)Z2N(R2)A2, where A1 and A2 are optionally substituted 4-(2-imidazoliumazo)phenyl (with a neutralizing colorless anion), R1 and R2 are H or optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl, or may form a 5-7-membered ring including N, Z1 is based on an aromatic diamine, Z2 is based on an aliphatic diamine, and X is a coupling component group, are obtained for coloration of cellulosic materials, especially paper. The dyes may be used as powders or in the form of stable aqueous soins. Examples of dye production were given which were based on 1,3-dimethyl-2-(4-methoxyphenylazo)imidazolium chloride, with the methoxy group being replaced by various amines.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:293766 CAPLUS
 DN 136:311215
 TI Imidazolium azo dyes and their use on paper
 IN Moeckli, Peter
 PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002:031056	A1	20020418	WO 2001-EP11708	20011010
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002:015396	A	20020422	AU 2002-15366	20011010
EP 1325085	A1	20030709	EP 2001-986706	20011010
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001:014585	A	20030826	BR 2001-14585	20011010
JP 2004:511609	T	20040415	JP 2002-534430	20011010
AT 337049	T	20060915	AT 2001-983540	20011010
ES 2269481	T3	20070401	ES 2001-983540	20011010
TW 280147	B	20070501	TW 2001-90125069	20011011
MX 2003:PA02559	A	20030630	MX 2003-PA2559	20030325
US 2004:049020	A1	20040311	US 2003-598823	20030410
US 6762287	B2	20040713		
IN 2003:CN00673	A	20050415	IN 2003-CN673	20030506
CH 2000-2006	A	20001012		
WO 2001-EP11708	W	20011010		
OS MARPAT 136:311215				
GI				

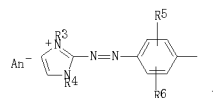


AB Cationic azo dyes (I or II; R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ = H, C1-4-alkyl, halogen, nitro; R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈ = C1-4-alkyl optionally containing OH, C1-4-alkoxy, halogen, CN, Ph; R₉ = H, C1-4-alkyl; R₁₀ = C5-12-alkyl optionally containing amino, C5-8-cycloalkyl optionally containing amino,

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 AN Ph-substituted C1-4alkyl; R9R10 together with N may form a piperazine ring
 DN substituted at the 4-position; Z = N-terminated bridging group, Y- =
 TI anion) are provided for coloration of fibrous materials such as
 IN paper. In an example, 1,3-dimethyl-2-(4-methoxyphenylazo)imidazolium
 PA chloride was condensed with 1,6-diaminohexane (2:1) to give a red diazo
 SO cationic dye for paper coloration.
 DT RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 LA ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
 FAN.CNT 2

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1996:437901 CAPLUS
 DN 126:89151
 TI Cationic imidazole azo dyes, their preparation and their use on
 IN paper
 PA Moeckli, Peter
 PA Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
 SO Bur. Pat. Appl., 23 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 714954	A2	19960605	EP 1995-810659	19951025
EP 714954	A3	19971029		
EP 714954	B1	20020925		
R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
EP 1219683	A2	20020703	EP 2002-4226	19951025
EP 1219683	A3	20030122		
EP 1219683	B1	20040324		
R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
ES 2181761	T3	20040336	ES 1995-810659	19951025
ES 2215944	T3	20041016	ES 2002-4226	19951025
CA 2161947	A1	19960504	CA 1995-2161947	19951101
JP 08225538	A	19960903	JP 1995-285471	19951102
US 5708151	A	19980113	US 1995-552153	19951102
PRAI CH 1994-3286	A	19941103		
EP 1995-810659	A3	19951025		
OS MARPAT 126:89151				
GI				



AB The imidazolium dyes [AN(R1)ZN(R2)]nX (A = I, R1, R2 = H, optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl; R1 and R2 may participate with N and Z in a heterocyclic ring; X = connecting group; Z = aliphatic or aromatic connecting group; n = 2-4; AN(R1)ZN(R2) as above; Y = coupling component group; Z1 = aromatic connecting group, or AN(R1)ZN(R2)A1 (A, R1, R2 as above; A1 = I; Z 2 = aliphatic connecting group) (An- = colorless anion; R3, R4 = H, optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl; R5, R6 = H, optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl or C1-4-alkoxy) are obtained for use on paper. The dyes are storage stable as concentrated aqueous solns. and provide fast red to violet shades and are produced starting from I derivs. Thus, 1,3-dimethyl-2-(4-methoxyphenylazo)imidazolium chloride was condensed with p-phenylenediamine to give 1,3-dimethyl-2-[4-(4-aminoanilino)phenylazo]imidazolium chloride, which provided violet shades on paper.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1987:121386 CAPLUS
 DN 106:121386
 TI Methine azo compounds
 IN Moeckli, Peter
 PA Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
 SO Bur. Pat. Appl., 61 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 176472	A1	19860402	EP 1985-810374	19850816
EP 176472	B1	19900124		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, SE				
CH 661275	A5	19870715	CH 1984-4018	19840822
AT 49771	T	19900215	AT 1985-810374	19850816
FI 8503172	A	19860223	FI 1985-3172	19850819
FI 84492	B	19910830		
FI 84492	C	19911210		
CA 1261822	A1	19890926	CA 1985-489093	19850820
NO 8503299	A	19860224	NO 1985-3299	19850821
NO 173989	B	19931122		
NO 173989	C	19940302		
ZA 8506373	A	19860430	ZA 1985-6373	19850821
US 4754021	A	19880628	US 1985-767912	19850821
JP 61111362	A	19860629	JP 1985-185143	19850822
JP 07021121	B	19950308		
US 4847364	A	19890711	US 1987-62418	19870616
US 4883866	A	19891128	US 1988-161288	19880229
PRAI CH 1984-4018	A	19840822		
EP 1985-810374	A	19850816		
US 1985-767910	A1	19850821		
OS MARPAT 106:121386				
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.				

AB Methine azo compds. I [A = 5- or 6-member heterocyclic ring with a quaternary N; Z = (un)substituted phenylene, naphthalene; R = H, CN, C2-3 alkylene (which may form a 5- or 6-member ring when joined with the quaternary N-atom of ring A); R1 = active methylene group coupling component; X- = anion] are useful for printing or dyeing acrylic, polyamide, polyester fibers, wool, or paper materials. Thus, N-methyl-4-methylpyridinium chloride and 4-acetamidobenzaldehyde were condensed, the intermediate hydrolyzed with concentrated HCl, and the intermediate diazotized and coupled with acetoacetic acid 2-chloroaniline forming II, which dyed paper and acrylic fibers a greenish-yellow color.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1987:6405 CAPLUS
 DN 106:6405
 TI Methine azo compounds
 IN Moeckli, Peter
 PA Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
 SO Bur. Pat. Appl., 69 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 176473	A1	19860402	EP 1985-810375	19850816
EP 176473	B1	19890719		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, SE				
CH 661275	A5	19870715	CH 1984-4018	19840822
FI 8503172	A	19860223	FI 1985-3172	19850819
FI 84492	B	19910830		
FI 84492	C	19911210		
CA 1261822	A1	19890926	CA 1985-489093	19850820
NO 8503299	A	19860224	NO 1985-3299	19850821
NO 173989	B	19931122		
NO 173989	C	19940302		
ZA 8506373	A	19860430	ZA 1985-6373	19850821
US 4754021	A	19880628	US 1985-767912	19850821
JP 61111362	A	19860629	JP 1985-185143	19850822
JP 07021121	B	19950308		
US 4847364	A	19890711	US 1987-62418	19870616
US 4883866	A	19891128	US 1988-161288	19880229
PRAI CH 1984-4018	A	19840822		
US 1985-767910	A1	19850821		
OS MARPAT 106:6405				
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.				

AB Methine azo compds. I [A = heterocyclic 5- or 6-member ring with quaternary N; m, n = 1, 2 (≥1 of these values must be 2); Z = (un)substituted phenylene, naphthalene; R = H, CN, C2-3 alkylene (which may form a 5- or 6-member ring with the quaternary N-atom of ring A); R1 = coupling component; X- = anion] are useful for dyeing and printing acrylic fibers, polyamides, polyesters, cotton, and paper materials. Thus, N-methyl-4-methylpyridinium chloride and 4-acetamidobenzaldehyde were condensed, and the intermediate hydrolyzed in concentrated HCl under reflux. A 2-fold molar excess of this aminomethine compound was diazotized and coupled with resorcinol forming II, which dyed paper a red-brown color.

=> d his full

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:58:19 ON 28 FEB 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:58:35 ON 28 FEB 2008

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L1      28522 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CATIONIC (L) (((UV OR ULTRAVIOLET) (W) ABSORB
        ER) OR ANTIMICROBIAL OR (OPTICAL BRIGHTENER) OR DYE? OR SALT)
L2      1284147 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALCOHOL OR METHANOL OR ETHANOL OR PROPANOL
        OR ISOPROPANOL OR BUTANOL
L3      3771 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND L2
L4      15970 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SOLUB? (W) SALT
L5      51 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 AND L4
L6      1260710 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((ORGANIC (W) (ACID OR SALT)) OR FORMATE OR
        ACETATE OR PROPIONATE OR BUTYRATE OR MONOCHLOROACETATE OR
        TRIFLUOROACETATE OR TARTRATE OR OXALATE OR STEARATE OR MALEATE
        OR ACRYLATE OR SUCCINATE OR CITRATE OR LACTATE OR METHANESULFON
        ATE OR ETHANESULFONATE)
L7      14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND L6
        D QUE L7 STAT
        D 1-14 BIB ABS IND
        E MOCKLI PETER/AU
        E MOCKLI
        E MOCKLI/AU
        E MOECKLI/AU
L8      42 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MOECKLI P"/AU OR "MOECKLI PETER"/AU
L9      7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 AND CATIONIC AND ANION
        D 1-7 BIB ABS

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FILE HOME

10/507,383

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SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 15:13:42 ON 28 FEB 2008